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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN CORVALLIS, MAY 2010

Workers in the Corvallis Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$22.65 in May 2010, roughly 6 percent above the nationwide average of \$21.35, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were significantly higher than their respective national averages in 4 of the 22 major occupational groups, including protective service and healthcare support. Nine groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including legal, management, and business and financial operations.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 6 of the 22 occupational groups, including education, training, and library; architecture and engineering; and community and social service. Conversely, seven groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including production, transportation and material moving, and office and administrative support. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Corvallis Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2010

| Major occupational group | Percent of total employment | | Average hourly wage | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| | United States | Corvallis | United States | Corvallis |
| Total, all occupations | 100.0% | 100.0% | \$21.35 | \$22.65 |
| Management | 4.7 | 5.1 | 50.69 | 44.44 * |
| Business and financial operations | 4.8 | 4.6 | 32.54 | 26.62 * |
| Computer and mathematical | 2.6 | 4.8 | 37.13 | 39.12 |
| Architecture and engineering | 1.8 | 4.3 * | 36.32 | 37.64 |
| Life, physical, and social science | 0.8 | [1] | 31.92 | [1] |
| Community and social service | 1.5 | 2.7 * | 20.76 | 17.85 * |
| Legal | 0.8 | [1] | 46.60 | 31.19 * |
| Education, training, and library | 6.7 | 11.6 * | 24.25 | 27.00 |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media | 1.4 | 1.3 | 25.14 | 24.52 |
| Healthcare practitioners and technical | 5.8 | 6.0 | 34.27 | 37.42 |
| Healthcare support | 3.1 | 3.0 | 12.94 | 14.97 * |
| Protective service | 2.5 | 1.3 * | 20.43 | 23.29 * |
| Food preparation and serving related | 8.7 | 9.2 | 10.21 | 11.22 * |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance | 3.3 | 3.8 * | 12.16 | 11.32 * |
| Personal care and service | 2.7 | 3.7 * | 11.82 | 11.96 |
| Sales and related | 10.6 | 7.6 * | 17.69 | 15.89 * |
| Office and administrative support | 16.9 | 13.8 * | 16.09 | 15.53 * |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry | 0.3 | 0.7 * | 11.70 | 16.90 * |
| Construction and extraction | 4.0 | 2.3 * | 21.09 | 21.19 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair | 3.9 | 2.5 * | 20.58 | 19.45 * |
| Production | 6.5 | 2.6 * | 16.24 | 15.81 |
| Transportation and material moving | 6.7 | 3.4 * | 15.70 | 14.25 * |

* The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1] Estimate not released

One occupational group—architecture and engineering—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Corvallis had 1,420 jobs in architecture and engineering, accounting for 4.3 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 1.8-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$37.64, compared to the national wage of \$36.32.

With employment of 180, civil engineers was the largest occupation within the architecture and engineering group, followed by mechanical engineers (110) and computer hardware engineers (50). Among the higher paying jobs were computer hardware engineers and electrical engineers, with mean hourly wages of \$50.21 and \$46.16, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were surveying and mapping technicians (\$17.46) and architectural and civil drafters (\$25.28). (Detailed occupational data for architecture and engineering are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_18700.htm)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See table 1.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Corvallis Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the architecture and engineering group. For instance, civil engineers were employed at 2.8 times the national rate in Corvallis, and mechanical engineers, at 1.8 times the U.S. average.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the Oregon Employment Department. The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and nearly 800 non-military detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas.

OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Corvallis Metropolitan Statistical Area were compared to their respective national averages based on statistical significance testing. Only those occupations with wages or employment shares above or below the national wage or share after testing for significance at the 90-percent confidence level meet the criteria.

NOTE: A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands also are surveyed, but their data are not included in this release. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 establishments in May and November of each year for a 3-year period. The nationwide response rate for the May 2010 survey was 78.2 percent based on establishments and 74.4 percent based on employment. May 2010 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2010, November 2009, May 2009, November 2008, May 2008, and November 2007. The sample in the Corvallis Metropolitan Statistical Area included 671 establishments with a response rate of 83 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2010 OES estimates mark the first set of estimates based in part on data collected using the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Nearly all the occupations in this release are 2010 SOC occupations; however, some are not. The May 2012 OES data will reflect the full set

of detailed occupations in the 2010 SOC. For a list of all occupations, including 2010 SOC occupations, and how data collected on two structures were combined, see the OES Frequently Asked Questions online at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm#Ques41.

Area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Corvallis, Ore. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Benton County.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/ro9/home.htm. If you have additional questions, contact the San Francisco Economic Analysis and Information Unit at (415) 625-2270.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Corvallis Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2010

| Occupation | Employment | | Mean Wages | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------|
| | Level ^[1] | Location quotient ^[2] | Hourly | Annual |
| Architecture and engineering occupations | 1,420 | 2.4 | \$37.64 | \$78,300 |
| Surveyors | 40 | 3.2 | 28.62 | 59,520 |
| Chemical engineers | [3] | [3] | 44.45 | 92,450 |
| Civil engineers | 180 | 2.8 | 33.66 | 70,010 |
| Computer hardware engineers | 50 | 3.1 | 50.21 | 104,430 |
| Electrical engineers | [3] | [3] | 46.16 | 96,000 |
| Industrial engineers | [3] | [3] | 45.51 | 94,670 |
| Mechanical engineers | 110 | 1.8 | 34.30 | 71,350 |
| Engineers, all other | 100 | 2.8 | 37.12 | 77,200 |
| Architectural and civil drafters | 50 | 2.1 | 25.28 | 52,590 |
| Surveying and mapping technicians | 50 | 3.6 | 17.46 | 36,310 |

[1] Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

[2] The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

[3] Estimate not released.